


**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 14 as follows:

As examples of monomers from which the anionic or anionizable hydrophilic units (F3) are derived, mention may be made of:

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- monomers containing at least one carboxylic function, such as  $\alpha$ - $\beta$  ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids or anhydrides, acrylic, methacrylic, maleic, fumaric or itaconic acids or anhydrides, N-methacroylalanine or N-acryloylhydroxyglycine, and water-soluble salts thereof,
  - monomers containing at least one sulphate or sulphonate function, such as 2-sulphooxyethyl methacrylate, vinylbenzenesulphonic acid, allylsulphonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid, sulphoethyl acrylate or methacrylate, or sulphopropyl acrylate or methacrylate, and water-soluble salts thereof,
  - monomers containing at least one phosphonate or phosphate function, such as vinylphosphonic acid, esters of ethylenically unsaturated phosphates such as phosphates derived from hydroxyethyl methacrylate (EMPICRYL 6835 from Rhodia) and those derived from polyoxyalkylene methacrylates and water-soluble salts thereof,
  - $\alpha$ - $\beta$  monoethylenically unsaturated monomers that are precursors of anionic function(s), such as those whose hydrolysis generates carboxylate functions (tert-butyl acrylate, dimethylaminoethyl acrylate, maleic anhydride, etc.)

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 15 as follows:

As examples of monomers from which the uncharged or non-ionizable hydrophilic units (F4) are derived, mention may be made of:

- $\beta^3$
- hydroxyalkyl esters of  $\alpha$ - $\beta$  ethylenically unsaturated acids, such as hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl, etc. acrylates and methacrylates,
  - $\alpha$ - $\beta$  ethylenically unsaturated acid amides, such as acrylamide, N, N-dimethyl methacrylamide, N-methylolacrylamide, etc.,
  - $\alpha$ - $\beta$  ethylenically unsaturated monomers bearing a water-soluble polyoxyalkylenated segment of the polyethylene oxide type, such as polyethylene oxide  $\alpha$ -methacrylates (BISOMER S2OW, SIOW, etc. from Laporte) or  $\alpha$ ,  $\omega$ -dimethacrylates, SIPOMER BEM from Rhodia (polyoxyethylene  $\omega$ -behenyl methacrylate), SIPOMER SEM-25 from Rhodia (polyoxyethylene  $\omega$ -tristyrylphenyl methacrylate), etc.,
  - $\alpha$ - $\beta$  ethylenically unsaturated monomers that are precursors of hydrophilic units or segments, such as vinyl acetate, which, once polymerized, may be hydrolysed to generate vinyl alcohol units or polyvinyl alcohol segments,
  - $\alpha$ - $\beta$  ethylenically unsaturated monomers of ureido type and in particular methacrylamidoethyl-2-imidazolidinone (SIPOMER WAM II from Rhodia).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 18, line 17 as follows:

As examples of nanoparticles or a nanolatex of polymer (P), mention may be made in particular of nanoparticles or a nanolatex of copolymers containing units derived from

- B<sup>u</sup>
- \* methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate/hydroxyethyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid, the glass transition temperature T<sub>g</sub> of which may range from 10°C to 80°C, depending on the composition of the said polymer
  - \* methyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate/methacrylic acid, the glass transition temperature T<sub>g</sub> of which may range from 10°C to 80°C, depending on the composition of the said polymer
  - \* styrene/divinylbenzene/methacrylic acid, the glass transition temperature T<sub>g</sub> of which may range from 100°C to 140°C, depending on the composition of the said polymer
  - \* styrene/butyl acrylate/hydroxyethyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid, the glass transition temperature T<sub>g</sub> of which may range from 10°C to 80°C, depending on the composition of the said polymer
  - \* Veova 10 (vinyl C<sub>10</sub> versatate)/methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate/methacrylic acid, the glass transition temperature T<sub>g</sub> of which may range from 10°C to 80°C, depending on the composition of the said polymer
  - \* methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate/hydroxyethyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid/N, N-dimethyl-N-methacryloyloxyethyl-N- (3-sulphopropyl) ammonium sulphobetaine (SPE from Raschig), the glass transition temperature T<sub>g</sub> of which may range from 10°C to 80°C, depending on the composition of the said polymer

- B4
- \* methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate/hydroxyethyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid/vinylphosphonic acid, the glass transition temperature Tg of which may range from 10°C to 80°C, depending on the composition of the said polymer
  - \* methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate/hydroxyethyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid/EMPICRYL 6835 from Rhodia, the glass transition temperature Tg of which may range from 10°C to 80°C, depending on the composition of the said polymer.
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Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 21, line 8 as follows:

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The detergent formulation may comprise surfactants in an amount corresponding to about 3% to 40% by weight relative to the detergent formulation, these surfactants being such as

Anionic surfactants


- alkyl ester sulphonates of formula  $R-CH(SO_3M)-COOR'$ ,  
in which R represents a  $C_8-C_{20}$  and preferably  $C_{10}-C_{16}$  alkyl radical, R' represents a  $C_1-C_6$  and preferably  $C_1-C_3$  alkyl radical and M represents an alkali metal (sodium, potassium or lithium) cation, a substituted or unsubstituted ammonium (methyl-, dimethyl-, trimethyl or tetramethylammonium, dimethylpiperidinium, etc.) or an alkanolamine derivative (monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, etc.). Mention may be made most particularly of methyl ester sulphonates in which the radical R is  $C_{14}-C_{16}$ ;
- alkyl sulphates of formula  $ROSO_3M$ , in which R represents a  $C_5-C_{24}$  and preferably  $C_{10}-C_{18}$  alkyl or hydroxyalkyl radical, M representing a hydrogen atom or a cation of the same definition as above, and also the ethoxylated (EO) and/or

propoxylenated (PO) derivatives thereof, containing on average from 0.5 to 30 and preferably from 0.5 to 10 EO and/or PO units;

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- alkylamide sulphates of formula  $RCONHR'OSO_3M$  in which R represents a  $C_2-C_{22}$  and preferably  $C_6-C_{20}$  alkyl radical, R' represents a  $C_2-C_3$  alkyl radical, M representing a hydrogen atom or a cation of the same definition as above, and also the ethoxylenated (EO) and/or propoxylenated (PO) derivatives thereof, containing on average from 0.5 to 60 EO and/or PO units;
  - saturated or unsaturated  $C_8-C_{24}$  and preferably  $C_{14}-C_{20}$  fatty acid salts,  $C_9-C_{20}$  alkylbenzenesulphonates, primary or secondary  $C_8-C_{22}$  alkylsulphonates, alkylglyceryl sulphonates, the sulphonated polycarboxylic acids described in GB-A-1 082 179, paraffin sulphonates, N-acyl N-alkyltaurates, alkyl phosphates, isethionates, alkyl succinamates, alkyl sulphosuccinates, sulfo- succinate monoesters or diesters, N-acyl sarcosinates, alkylglycoside sulphates, polyethoxycarboxylates; the cation being an alkali metal (sodium, potassium or lithium), a substituted or unsubstituted ammonium residue (methyl-, dimethyl-, trimethyl- or tetramethylammonium, dimethylpiperidinium, etc.) or an alkanolamine derivative (monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, etc.);

Nonionic surfactants

- polyoxyalkylenated (polyoxyethylenated, polyoxypropylenated or polyoxybutylenated) alkylphenols in which the alkyl substituent is  $C_6-C_{12}$  and containing from 5 to 25 oxyalkylene units; examples which may be mentioned are the products TRITON X-45, X-114, X-100 or X-102 sold by Rohm & Haas Co.;

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- glucosamide, glucamide or glycerolamide;
  - polyoxyalkylenated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> aliphatic alcohols containing from 1 to 25 oxyalkylene (oxyethylene or oxypropylene) units; examples which may be mentioned are the products TERGITOL 15-S-9 and TERGITOL 24-L-6 NMW sold by Union Carbide Corp., NEODOL 45-9, NEODOL 23-65, NEODOL 45-7 and NEODOL 45-4 sold by Shell Chemical Co., and KYRO EOB sold by The Procter & Gamble Co.;
  - products resulting from the condensation of ethylene oxide or the compound resulting from the condensation of propylene oxide with propylene glycol, such as the products sold by BASF;
  - products resulting from the condensation of ethylene oxide or the compound resulting from the condensation of propylene oxide with ethylenediamine, such as the TETRONIC products sold by BASF;
  - amine oxides such as C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl dimethylamine oxides and C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkoxy ethyl dihydroxyethylamine oxides;
  - the alkylpolyglycosides described in US-A-4 565 647;
  - C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> fatty acid amides;
  - ethoxylated fatty acids;
  - ethoxylated fatty amides;
  - ethoxylated amines.
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Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 37, line 1 as follows:

**Example 1**

Detergent formulation

| Formulation   | (A)<br>with P | (B)<br>colour<br>without P | (C)<br>without P |
|---|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Constituents  | % by weight   | % by weight                | % by weight      |
| NaTPP   | 40            |                            |                  |
| Zeolite 4A  | 0             | 25                         | 25               |
| 2 SiO <sub>2</sub> , Na <sub>2</sub> O silicate                             | 5             | 5                          | 5                |
| Sodium carbonate  | 5             | 15                         | 15               |
| Acrylate/maleate copolymer<br>SOKALAN CP5 (BASF)                            | 0             | 5                          | 5                |
| Sodium sulphate   | 8             | 21                         | 8                |
| CMC, BLANOSE 7MXF<br>(Hercules)   | 1             | 1                          | 1                |
| Perborate monohydrate   | 15            | 0                          | 15               |
| Granulated TAED   | 5             | 0                          | 5                |
| Anionic surfactant<br>Laurylbenzene sulphate<br>(Nansa)                     | 6             | 8                          | 6                |
| Nonionic surfactant<br>SYMPERONIC A3<br>(3 EO ethoxylated<br>alcohol - ICI) | 3             | 5                          | 3                |
| Nonionic surfactant<br>SYMPERONIC A9<br>(9 EO ethoxylated<br>alcohol - ICI) | 9             | 11                         | 9                |

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 38, line 1 as follows:

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| Formulation  | (A)<br>with P | (B)<br>colour<br>without P | (C)<br>without P |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Constituents   | % by weight   | % by weight                | % by weight      |
| Enzymes (esterases,<br>amylases, cellulase,<br>protease)                     | 0.5           | 0.5                        | 0.5              |
| Fragrances   | 1             | 1                          | 1                |
| Latex (I) (% solids)   | 1.0           | 1.0                        | 1.0              |
| Polyvinylpyrrolidone   | 0             | 1                          | 0                |
| Soil-release sulphonated<br>copolyester<br>REPEL-O-TEX PF 594<br>from Rhodia | 0.5           | 0.5                        | 0.5              |

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 39, line 1 as follows:

They are then washed using the above detergent formulation containing latex (I) and rinsed once, under the following conditions:

- B8
- number of test pieces per Tergotometer drum: 2
  - volume of water: 1 litre
  - water of French hardness 30<sup>0</sup>TH obtained by suitable dilution of  
CONTREXÉVILLE® brand mineral water
  - washing product concentration: 5 g/l
  - washing temperature: 40°C
  - washing time: 20 min



- BS
- spin speed of the Tergotometer: 100 rpm
  - rinsing with cold water (about 30°TH)
  - rinsing time: 5 minutes
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